

## The King Hussein School for Computing Sciences Department of Computer Science 11103 - Structured Programming - Fall 2023

## **Midterm Exam**

Full Name:

Student ID:

Question	Points	Score
1	6	
2	8	
3	7	
4	9	
Total	30	

## **Circle your section:**

- Dr. Rawan Ghnemat (section 1)
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- Dr. Mohammad Abu Snober (section 3)
- Dr. Rawan Ghnemat (section 4)
- Dr. Mohammad Abu Snober (section 5)

**A.** Implement a function named **printLine**. The function receives a character **ch** and two numbers: **n** and **s**. The function prints a line made of **s** spaces followed by the character **ch** repeated **n** times. The function returns without doing anything if **n** or **s** is negative.

Examples:	s = 3, n = 5, ch = H	output =HHHHH
	s = 5, n = 5, ch = H	<pre>output =HHH</pre>

**B**. Implement a function named **this\_tank**. The function receives an *odd* number n and prints a flipped triangle whose upper side is of length n. If n is even or negative, output an error message.

This function *must* call function printLine.

Example:	n = 5	output: VVVVV
		VVV
		V

**C.** Implement a function named **this\_this**. The function receives an *odd* number n and prints a stack of flipped triangles that decrease in size. The upper triangle has an upper side of length n (see the example). If n is even or negative, output an error message.

This function *must* call function this\_tank.

Example:

n = 7	output:	VVVVVV VVV VVV VVV VVV VVV VVV VVV VVV
		V V

Write a C program that reads positive integers and stops as soon as a negative integer is entered. After reading every integer (except the first two), the program prints the maximum of the last 3 integers entered.

Example:	ir	nput	=	1	2	3	4	3	1	2	7
	οι	utput	=	_	_	3	4	4	4	3	7
In this example:	3	is the	ma	x ł	bet	we	en	1	2	3	
	4	is the	ma	x ł	bet	we	en	2	3	4	
	4	is the	ma	x ł	bet	we	en	3	4	3	
	4	is the	ma	x ł	bet	we	en	4	3	1	
	3	is the	ma	x ł	bet	we	en	3	1	2	
	7	is the	ma	x ł	bet	we	en	1	2	7	

You are **not** allowed to use *arrays* in this question.

Write a C program that defines an array of integers named a [] of size 1000 and fills it with random numbers between 100 and 900 (inclusive). After filling the array, the program must print out the numbers between 100 and 900 that are **not** in a [].

**A.** Implement a function named **isEqual**. The function receives two arrays (a1[] and a2[]), their sizes (n and m), and four indices: i, j, k, h. The function returns 1 if the elements  $i \rightarrow j$  in a1[] are equal to the elements  $k \rightarrow h$  in a2[]. The function returns 0 if they are <u>not equal</u> or if <u>the arguments are invalid</u>.

Examples:	a1 = [5, 2, <u>7, 3, 4, 5</u> , 9]	a2 = [ <u>7, 3, 4, 5</u> , 9, 1]
	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 <b>5</b> 6	<b>0</b> 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
	The function returns <b>1</b> for:	The function returns 0 for:
	i=2, j=5, k=0, h=3	i=2, j=5, k=0, h=1
	i=4, j=5, k=2, h=3	i=-2, j=5, k=3, h=99
	etc.	etc.

**B.** Implement a function named **isSubArray**. The function receives two arrays (a1[] and a2[]) and their sizes (n and m). The function returns 1 if a1[] is found inside a2[] and 0 otherwise.

Examples:	a1 = [5, 2, 7, 3]	a2 = [3, <u>5, 2, 7, 3</u> , 9, 1]	return 1
	al = [5, 2, 7, 3]	a2 = [5, 2, 0, 0, 7, 3, 9, 1]	return 0

This function *must* call function *isEqual*.

**C.** Implement a function named **canPartition** which receives an array, its size and a number w. The function checks if the array can be subdivided into consecutive equal arrays of size w each.

Examples:	a = [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]	size = 9, w = 3	return 1
	a = [1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2]	size = 8, w = 2	return 1
	a = [ <u>9, 9, 9, 9</u> , <u>9, 9, 9, 9</u> ]	size = 9, w = 4	return 0
	a = [9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9]	size = 9, w = 1	return 1
	a = $[1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1]$	size = 9, w = 3	return 0

This function *must* call function isEqual.